

SEPTEMBER, 1884.



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NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Rooms, 56 Reade Street.

Price 50 Cents a Year, in Advance.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second-class matter.

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THE
AMERICAN MISSIONARY

VOL. XXXVIII.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

No. 9.

American Missionary Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

We are making preparations for the thirty-eighth Annual Meeting of this Association, which is to be held in Salem, Mass., October 21. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Geo. Leon Walker, D. D., of Hartford, Conn. We shall announce in season through the religious press and otherwise such particulars relating to speakers and accommodations as will be of interest to our readers.

THE report of receipts to our treasury, published in this month's magazine, brings the record down to July 31st. We have received, during the ten months covered by this date, from collections and donations \$162,880.14, and from legacies \$34,552.34. This is a decrease as compared with the receipts of last year for the same period in collections and donations \$1,521.90, and in legacies \$30,292.31, making a total decrease of \$31,814.21.

CLOSING APPEAL.

With this month (September) our fiscal year closes. Just what the final showing will be is an open question, but at present a large debt is feared. We have had experience of the discouraging and baneful influences of a debt and do not wish to repeat it.

We have tried to study the problem of our duty on every side. We started the year with a call for a thousand dollars a day. The Finance Committee, at the Brooklyn meeting, bade us issue that call and shape our work accordingly. Believing in the churches we have gone forward. With the millions of ignorant and destitute people at the South perishing for the lack of what our aim is to supply; with the hundreds of thousands of red and yellow men in the West, whose sad condition is a perpetual

plea for our help ; and with nearly four hundred thousand Congregational church members as a constituency to rely upon for support, we could not feel that three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars was too much reasonably to expect from the churches. Less than 93 cents per member contribution for the whole year to prosecute missions so extensive and so necessitous as ours ! We dare not so distrust the ability, and the piety, and the consecration, and the liberality of our Congregationalists as would be implied even in entertaining the question, "Are we expecting too much ?" We have thought of this matter day by day, and month by month, as the year has been passing. Never before in all our history has the record of success in our schools and churches been so full and encouraging, and never have the calls to take up new work been more persistent and imperative.

And now, as the year is ending, we find that a debt of fifty thousand dollars threatens ! Still we will not despair. We have yet thirty working days left, and if our friends will rally to the rescue, we believe the evil can be averted. God's people have the means, and we believe they have also the mind, to roll back this impending calamity. We appeal to them to take hold and make every day between this and the first of October count for the annihilation of the deficit. We need the help of *all* —pastors and people, old and young. We know the objections, and they are valid, against special appeals, but special exigencies must be met by special efforts, and when special efforts are called for, the aid of all is needed. A house was to be moved in a Western village. The men tried but failed. The women were called to leave their work at home and help, but still they could not move it. At length some one said, "Bring on the children." The little ones came, and throwing their weight upon the lever, the building started and the work was accomplished. Pastors, deacons, church members, church treasurers, executors of estates, women's missionary societies, superintendents, teachers and scholars of the Sunday-schools, we need you *all* at the lever to help remove from our apprehension this dreaded burden: a statement of our embarrassment from the pulpit, with an urgent suggestion for all to respond who can ; a contribution from every church that has not during the year given us one ; prompt remittance of funds on hand, such as collections already taken and available bequests from estates in process of settlement ; special offerings from missionary societies and Sunday-schools ; increase of individual donations ; personal solicitation in our behalf. There is some way in which all can aid.

With grateful recognition of what our friends have already done in our behalf, and, as we know in many instances, at much sacrifice, we make known our wants, and trusting Him in whose hands are all our ways and who turneth the hearts of men as the rivers of water are turned, we look hopefully for the next thirty days to bring us a happy issue from the evil that now so menacingly imperils our work.

VIEWS OF A BUSINESS MAN.

"Right sorry the great work of the Association does not enjoy the abundant support its merits deserve. My business has paid a net *loss* in the aggregate of the last three years. So far this season, results have been still more unprofitable. The \$5,000 I gave for — Hall was taken out of my working capital. In old age I am working day and evening, constantly and patiently, hoping to do considerable yet for the welfare of others before I am called hence. * * *

"It seems to me a sad pity that so many who profess and call themselves Christians thoughtlessly waste money on ease or luxuries that ought to be in the treasuries of the great benevolent and missionary societies."

The above extracts are taken from a letter written by one of the largest contributors to our treasury. He is also most thoroughly acquainted with our work and the needs of the people for whom we labor, from personal knowledge. His words, therefore, have a double weight. He is not only a giver, but, from personal observation on the field, an intelligent giver. His total gifts to our work roll away up high into the thousands. Such a man has a right to speak. His words appeal with special significance.

It is a noble example we have here before us. Our hearts are moved as we contemplate such sacrifice. There are other givers to our treasury, and many of them, who are giving down to the feeling, even to the bleeding point, denying themselves that their gifts may be turned to our relief. We thank them; most heartily do we thank them, one and all.

But are there not others that might join the ranks of these self-denying friends and "lend a helping hand," even liberally, and still themselves be far from suffering and want? How would it do to pass this question on, and all around through the churches? Yet after all this remains true: it is nobler far, because it is more Christ-like to give until giving cuts and involves sacrifice. We invite a large accession to the company of such contributors, and in doing so feel that the invitation is not ours but Christ's.

THE CORRECTIVE SPICE.

In speaking of the value of education Lord Bacon observes that it is needful it should be accompanied with a corrective spice which he calls charity. Secular education only, is liable to promote infidelity and cannot be regarded as an unmixed good.

As Young, in his *Night Thoughts*, puts it :

"Talents, angel-bright,
If wanting worth, are shining instruments
In false ambition's hand, to finish faults
Illustrious, and give infamy renown."

The principles of revealed religion must be inculcated in the mind to correct and regulate the tendencies of learning. Men are by nature selfish, and whatever increases their capacity to seek for self becomes a possible calamity.

There is no question, however, as to the importance of learning. The essential thing is to keep in mind, and to illustrate in practice, that it should be subordinate to a spiritual object. Christ and his disciples proclaimed the gospel, a gospel so simple that a wayfaring man though a fool need not err therein. Until this day the vast majority of believers who have walked by faith and entered into rest, have been ignorant and unlearned men. There is nothing in the teachings of Christ, nothing in the acts of the Apostles that warrants belief in the paramount necessity of what is in our day called education. Schools in connection with mission work are comparatively a recent agency for promoting the gospel. The propriety of these, the utility of them when held as subordinates, when sustained as a means to an end, is manifest on every hand.

Christ first, Christ always, and then the things he has given us richly to enjoy, including secular learning, are healthful. More than this, knowledge may be—indeed, if it includes charity it will be—a power for good. No one who sits down to count the cost to see whether he be able to enter and win in the gospel warfare of our times, can fail to comprehend his need of knowledge. No careful observer of how the best Christian workers are developed can underrate the usefulness of Christian schools, or the importance of preparing the minds of the young to comprehend in the best way the things of religion, and to become competent to give a reason for their faith, when faith is entertained. The schools founded and maintained by missionary societies are, or most certainly should be, auxiliaries of great promise. The learning imparted by them has the corrective spice of charity.

We have judged it especially pertinent to set before our readers these observations in consequence of the Blair Educational Bill, which has already passed the United States Senate, and which will probably be reached by the House the coming winter. However many millions may be appropriated by this Bill for secular education, no substitute will be provided by it for the work of a missionary society. Indeed, the government aid will render missionary work all the more essential. The government does not charge itself with teaching Christianity to the young, and makes no direct provision for the corrective spice so essential to human welfare. This must be provided by the agents of Christianity itself. The demand for this will be multiplied a hundred-fold as the means for secular education increase. It is the well-known work of this Association to raise up, not simply teachers, but Christian teachers, those who, in pulpit and school-room, will give to learning its subordinate place; teachers who will hold up Christ and belief in him as the one thing needful—who will educate the young that they be better servants of him, better servants of their country and more helpful to each other.

The delay in voting national aid to education, has given time to our

great missionary agencies to prepare teachers in goodly numbers for the vast field. Enough are now ready to give some tone and current to the fountains of learning which we believe are about to send forth their healthful streams through the Southern country. But the supply of teachers raised up in that field is inadequate to the demand as it now exists. What will it be not long after government aid is granted? To us this is a serious question. Any falling off of receipts, any lack of enthusiasm on the part of our friends, inevitably enhances our anxiety. Will not the servants of Christ share more fully with us the burdens of our responsibility, and by prayer, by work among those who need encouragement in order to give, and by personal sacrifice, make it sure that what has been begun and sustained so auspiciously by this Association may not fail of its highest possibilities from lack of adequate support?

NATIONAL AID TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

STATUS AND PROSPECTS OF THE BILL.

REV. C. C. PAINTER, SEC. NAT. ED. COMMITTEE.

The readers of the *MISSIONARY* are doubtless desirous to know what the present Congress is likely to do with a measure vitally related to a cause which they have so much at heart as the education of the illiterate masses.

The bill introduced by Senator Blair appropriating an aggregate of \$105,000,000 during the next ten years after its passage, was taken up in a caucus of Republican Senators and after some material modifications adopted. After an exhaustive and very able debate lasting more than two weeks, it passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote (33 to 11), and had the support of two thirds of those paired and absent. Thirteen of the 33 affirmative votes were Democratic; two of the 11 negative votes were Republican. Of the whole 36 Democratic Senators, 19 favored the bill, 15 opposed it; the position of two is not known.

As indicating the sources of support and of opposition sectionally, it may be of interest to know that California, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri and Texas opposed it with the votes of both their Senators; while Alabama, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, South Carolina and Tennessee divided their votes.

The bill as passed appropriates an aggregate of \$77,000,000 during the next eight years, beginning with a smaller sum and increasing until the end of the fourth year, when the amount diminishes, and ceases with the eighth annual appropriation. No State can receive more than it raises by taxation, or otherwise, from its own citizens, and the sum received from this appropriation, as also what it appropriates from its own revenues, must be expended for all its school children alike, regardless of race or previous condition.

As this bill had the support of the best lawyers on both sides of the

Senate, its constitutionality, so far as that body is concerned, may be considered settled, and the line dividing the strict and liberal constructionists is no longer coincident with the aisle separating the Democrats from the Republicans. Five of the best lawyers on the Democratic side of the chamber, in elaborate and able speeches put themselves squarely on the side of national supremacy on all questions involving the integrity and safety of the Union, one from an extreme Southern State expressing astonishment that the Dred Scott decision should be quoted to-day as having any value; and another one reminding his party friends that the strict construction they had formerly given to the Constitution was necessitated by the existence of slavery, which is now forever dead.

It will be seen that this measure has the support of both parties and of all sections, and that opposition to it comes from men of both parties and from all sections, and if adopted, it will be a patriotic and not a partisan nor a sectional policy.

Its fate in the House is yet problematical, as it could not be reached in that body out of its regular order, except by unanimous consent, which could not be secured. It will doubtless be reached during the next session of this Congress, and it is the opinion of its friends, based upon the facts above stated and upon much personal investigation as to the views of the members, that it will secure as large a vote in the House as it did in the Senate, divided sectionally and between the parties in just about the same proportion.

The following schedule shows what proportion of \$77,000,000 each State and Territory will receive on the basis of illiteracy as shown by the Census of 1880 :

1. Alabama, \$5,348,660.86; 2. Arkansas, \$2,492,830.10; 3. California, \$659,316.97; 4. Colorado, \$129,247.34; 5. Connecticut, \$350,747.24; 6. Delaware, \$239,565.40; 7. Florida, \$989,444.30; 8. Georgia, \$6,421,843.29; 9. Illinois, \$1,794,173.77; 10. Indiana, \$1,366,771.56; 11. Iowa, \$575,146.95; 12. Kansas, \$487,127.02; 13. Kentucky, \$4,299,096.87; 14. Louisiana, \$3,928,753.98; 15. Maine, \$273,573.92; 16. Maryland, \$1,659,558.59; 17. Massachusetts, \$1,147,357.05; 18. Michigan, \$786,330.78; 19. Minnesota, \$426,291.71; 20. Mississippi, \$4,605,235.63; 21. Missouri, \$2,575,988.18; 22. Nebraska, \$142,253.50; 23. Nevada, \$50,210.78; 24. New Hampshire, \$176,484.23; 25. New Jersey, \$657,083.35; 26. New York, \$2,709,825.89; 27. North Carolina, \$5,725,371.04; 28. Ohio, \$1,626,969.11; 29. Oregon, \$91,598.50; 30. Pennsylvania, \$2,813,653.22; 31. Rhode Island, \$305,941.33; 32. South Carolina, \$4,563,860.61; 33. Tennessee, \$5,068,238.25; 34. Texas, \$3,904,716.05; 35. Vermont, \$195,425.85; 36. Virginia, \$5,310,469.08; 37. West Virginia, \$1,053,525.01; 38. Wisconsin, \$683,576.04; 39. Arizona, \$72,089.25; 40. Dakota, \$59,490.27; 41. Idaho, \$21,940.23; 42. Montana, \$21,064.04; 43. New Mexico, \$705,295.12; 44. Utah, \$108,911.26; 45. Washington, \$47,989.55; 46. Wyoming, \$6,860.93; 47. District of Columbia, \$318,096. Total, \$77,000,000.

This will enable the States in which the great mass of illiterates are located to employ more teachers for longer school terms, and thus enhance by almost fifty per cent. every dollar now expended by the A. M. A. and other societies engaged in educational work in the South. There will not be less but greater demand for the trained teachers sent from Hampton, Fisk, Atlanta and all the schools engaged in this great work, and the patrons of these schools and of the A. M. A., when this bill becomes a law, should thank God, not that the government has taken this

work off their hands, but that now every dollar given by them will have its full value and tell by its whole force on the work, because every teacher they can train will be in demand to the limit of his whole time and energy.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Educational Association at Madison, Wisconsin, in July, conducted by Hon. T. W. Bicknell, of Boston, was the largest educational convention ever held in this country. It would far exceed our limits to speak of the various discussions and papers which were of great interest and value.

The work of the American Missionary Association received large attention. Dr. Mayo gave an interesting address on the South. Professor Salisbury, our Superintendent of Education, read a paper entitled, "The Supplementing of the War," giving an account of what has been done in the South educationally by Northern benevolence since the war. Professor Bingham, of North Carolina, though not specially acquainted with the A. M. A., made a telling and characteristic speech on the educational development in his State of the white and colored races. Dr. Curry, of Richmond, Va., and Supt. Orr, of Georgia, made addresses in which both expressed their interest in the education of the blacks; while, as an object lesson of wonderful power and interest, Professor Crogman, a graduate of Atlanta University, and now Professor at Clark University, and Prof. B. T. Washington, the colored principal of a large and successful normal school in Alabama, gave able and finished addresses. A paper was also read by Miss Conway, of Memphis, on "Education for Women in the South."

One of the interesting sessions was that given to Indian education, when General Armstrong told his story of Indian work at Hampton; and Prof. A. L. Riggs, of the Santee Normal Training School, not only spoke of the obstacles and needs of his work, but brought forward fifteen pupils to sing their songs in Dakota and English.

The general Educational Exhibit at this Convention surpassed anything ever before shown in this line, being ahead in many respects of the Centennial Educational Exhibit. It occupied one wing of the Capitol. Some of the Western universities were well represented, the freehand, mechanical and architectural drawing being an utter surprise to many who had not realized the proficiency of pupils in this line of work. The Kindergarten Exhibit, too, was not only surprising in its variety, but really beautiful. We noticed comparatively little from Eastern States. The exhibit of the A. M. A., which had busied so many heads and hands in our schools for the last few weeks, was in a corner of the hall of the third

floor, and was certainly neat and creditable, though not large, and attracted many visitors and won much praise. Fifteen of the sixty-two schools under our charge were represented. The exhibits consisted of examination manuscripts, drawings, herbariums, some of which showed great care in the pressing of flowers; samples of sewing and darning done by the girls, and specimens of the iron, tin and carpenter work done by the boys.

The meeting was full of encouragement to many of our workers who were present, and we believe a stimulus was given not only to secular, but to Christian education that will be helpful and enduring.

WHAT THE REV. GEO. LEON WALKER, D. D., SAYS.

If the collective Christian people of this land, seriously intent on fulfilling the mission taught them by Christ, should look about them at this time and ask, Who is the needy one it is my business to bless? I think the answer is not difficult to find.

The most needy Lazarus lying at our nation's door is the millions of its lately enslaved and ignorant African dwellers in our Southern States. These are a people we have heard of often. Their faces are familiar. The cry in their behalf has ascended so frequently we are almost grown accustomed to the sound.

But, alike as Christians and as patriots, it becomes us not to grow so accustomed to it as to give it no heed.

At the Republican Convention, at Chicago, there were cast 298 votes by delegates from sixteen Southern States, which by no possible twist or change of affairs can be expected to cast this autumn a single Republican vote in the Electoral College. Those Southern votes secured the nomination of the man the Republican party has put into the canvass, and yet not one of those States will cast a single Electoral College ballot for him.

In those same States there are, by the census of 1880, 2,018,998 colored people upwards of twenty-one years of age unable to write their names, and between ten and twenty years of age 1,055,236 more, or 3,074,234 in all. Yet it is on the basis of this 3,000,000 population of *absolute illiteracy* that the representation of the Republican Convention which dictated Mr. Blaine's nomination is based; and it will be on the basis of that same population of illiteracy that the electoral vote of those States will be given to Mr. Blaine's opponent. I am expressing now no opinion as to the relative qualities of politics or of men. I am only pointing out a fact which all men and all parties are yet to be alike interested in.

I ask you if on ANY ground, as citizens or as Christians, it is safe to overlook the fact which stands so significantly and ominously out before us.

It is not less our interest than our duty to take up this problem and work at it till we work it out. As mere lovers of our country it is our duty to do it. As Christians it is our duty, moreover.

It will be an arduous, costly, disagreeable task? Very likely. It was so to redeem the world, and the lifting up to intelligence, self-direction, and Christian manhood of the vast masses of those unfortunate ones in our Southern land, who are what they are largely because others have made them to be what they are, will cost endeavor.

With this effort, our American Missionary Association is, in our Congregational churches' behalf, earnestly struggling. It is doing a good work. Its eight chartered educational institutions; its twelve high and normal schools; its forty-two common schools; its 279 teachers; its 9,640 students, speak in its behalf. Eighty-nine Christian churches, planted by its fostering care, with 5,974 members, witness to some spiritual success. As hopeful and as rewardful returns as come to any Gospel workers anywhere, come to these laborers, in the social, moral and religious regeneration of our Southern land.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

REV. GEO. W. MOORE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I arrived in New York during the Wall street panic, and the scenes I witnessed had a depressing effect upon my mind, in view of the state of the treasury of the A. M. A. I moralized on the calamity to our work that would happen if the threatened debt-cloud should burst upon the Association. I spent a sleepless night on Long Island Sound, so greatly was I agitated by the impending danger. I was happy to find, however, when I began my services among the different churches in New England, that the story of our work and its pressing needs was everywhere greeted with hearty interest and practical sympathy. What impressed me most was the missionary spirit of many churches. A Baptist brother in Maine, in discussion with one of our pastors on the leading characteristics of the various denominations, said "The Methodists are noted for their *zeal*, the Baptists for their *deep piety*, *deep water*, and the Congregationalists for their *missionary spirit*. All of our missionary enterprises have a strong hold upon the churches; they only want to be assured of our need, to come to the rescue. I have seen many instances of self-denial to help our cause. A young man came to me at the close of one of our meetings and gave me ten dollars for our work. He told me he was a poor young man, a student in the college and that his father had been a missionary among the Indians.

I am pleased to note the interest the Christian women are taking in missions, especially in woman's work for woman. They seem anxious to know more about our Woman's Bureau and to do more for it.

The woman's meeting held in its behalf at the State Conference, Biddeford, Maine, in June was one of rare interest. Miss Mary Lunt gave an interesting account of her labors at Selma, Ala.; Miss Emery gave her

impressions of the A. M. A. work in the South, and I testified to the fidelity of our workers and the great need of this department of Christian effort, all of which was listened to with great interest. The President called attention to the growing needs of the Bureau, and the necessity of the auxiliaries giving more for its support during the coming year. My visitation among the churches has given my faith a greater grasp and has led me more fully to appreciate the words of a Vermont pastor, "Nothing can resist the power of an awakened church because of its union with Christ." The churches thus awakened, and filled with the love, power and sympathy of their great Head, will enter more fully into the great spiritual enterprises for the world's redemption.

I have seen much to interest and instruct one who, from having been a slave, comes in contact with the country and people of this section for the first time. The homes, and home life and business activities of these beautiful New England villages are in marked contrast to our Southern towns which were cursed by slavery and ravaged by the war.

Under free labor and the business activity that is gradually making its way into the South these towns are yet to spring into new life and hope. The large cities of the South, with their factories and business enterprises, show what can be done for its towns under favoring conditions.

The schools and churches of New England have done much to make her what she is, and one coming among her people as I have come, and experiencing her hospitality and cheer as I have, is filled with gratitude and strength, and qualified for service among his people as never before. Many thanks to the kind friends who have welcomed me so cordially and helped me on my way with prayer and timely assistance.

MORE SOUTHERN TESTIMONY.

Mr. Avery Jay, formerly editor of the *Clarion*, Jackson, Miss., attended the anniversary exercises at Tougaloo University, and gives the following for publication in a Mississippi paper:

"During our stay we enjoyed the hospitality of the institution and were struck with the neatness everywhere. The cooking is all done by the students, and is excellent. The tables are served in a very prompt and pleasant manner. The dining hall is a very large one, and all dine at once. The most beautiful order prevails. The students are instructed in various industries, such as working in tin and iron, carpentering, the care and treatment of stock, farming, and nearly everything that is likely to be of practical use.

"Prof. Hotchkiss gave an exhibition of his tin class, or, as he termed it, his class in 'Tinkerology.' This was highly satisfactory.

"The buildings and grounds were beautiful. My visit was one I had for several years wished to make, and with the purpose and object of ascertaining the quality of the work turned out and the amount of good that was done by this institution, one of the few operating in a field where so much work is to be done and should be done. I was much gratified and pleased with everything I saw. The manage

ment is excellent; the faculty is composed of a number of Christian men and women devoting their lives to the work of elevating and training the negro race, and we do not think the task could be intrusted to better hands.

“This institution deserves the encouragement of the people and the State. The last Legislature recognized its work by appropriating \$3,000 for this year and next. We really think the work done will warrant even a more generous appropriation next time. Most of the students are to be teachers, and good teachers are sadly needed among the colored people in the State. This work should be encouraged heartily, and the workers in it should receive every kind of recognition from our best citizens.”

The good words spoken in behalf of the *American Missionary* by the writer of the following letter we appreciate. We cannot well reproduce Ju Lee's address in our columns, but we have had it struck off as a circular and will furnish it to any who may desire, on application:

“Apart from the religious intelligence conveyed through the columns of the *American Missionary*, no publication of its size in our country conveys more valuable personal or local information respecting an interesting portion of our country than this. The writer once offered at his own expense to furnish the reading classes of a school of 400 scholars with this pamphlet on account of its valuable reading matter. My special object, however, in this communication is to recommend the republication in its next issue, of a part or the whole of an address delivered by Ju Lee, a Chinaman, printed in the August number, followed by something like this: Ought our country to forbid the writers of such addresses as this the privilege of citizenship?”

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

The late Dr. Chas. C. Beatty, of Steubenville, O., affords a noble example to business men and to others in the disposition of his wealth. Many years ago he prayerfully set apart one-tenth of his income for the cause of Christ. When the financial crisis of 1867 brought distress upon the treasuries of the benevolent societies he determined to give one-fourth. In view of the fact that he had pledged himself never to allow the principal of his fortune to exceed \$70,000, when his property equaled that amount he gave away his entire income. Accordingly the value of his estate is \$65,000, his gifts aggregating \$500,000.

BENEFACTIONS.

The late Mary Hopeton Drake bequeathed \$10,000 to the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va., the income to go for the education of two poor young men for missionary work.

A pleasant incident of the inauguration of Dr. Knox as president of Lafayette College was the announcement that Hon. John I. Blair would give \$15,000 to purchase a residence for him.

By the will of the late William Perry, of Brockton, Mass., the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will receive a bequest which it is estimated will amount to \$40,000.

Whitworth College, Brookhaven, Miss., has received the gift of a new building and other property valued at \$20,000 from Dr. H. F. Johnson.

Mrs. C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, has added \$20,000 to the endowment of a chair in Washington and Lee University, which her husband founded and endowed with \$20,000.

St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., has received, through the generosity of the Hon. William R. Grace, Mr. Henry Emigh, the Hon. John D. Crimmins, and Mr. James Donohue, funds that will establish eight scholarships, valued at \$350 each.

Hartford Theological Seminary has received a gift of \$5,000, the income of which is to be expended for a series of lectures on Christian missions.

Hon. E. A. Goodnow has given \$10,000 to Grinnell College, Iowa, for a library building.

William A. Slater, of Norwich, son of John F. Slater, has given a fine brick building, to be two years in constructing, to the Norwich free academy. It will be known as the Slater Memorial Hall, and will have halls, art rooms, and rooms for the museum and for libraries. The building will cost \$100,000.

According to the estimate of the Commissioner of Education at Washington, the people of the Southern States would increase their income \$150,000,000 a year by exchanging their illiterate for educated laborers. The same authority asserts that a common school education increases the productive power of the laborer fifty per cent. an academic one hundred and a collegiate two hundred per cent. Endowments and other provisions for such schools are the crying want of the South.

GENERAL NOTES.

AFRICA.

—The telegraphic line between Tunis and Kairouan is completed.

—The Spanish Government has ratified the treaty relative to the cable from the Canaries to the Senegal.

—M. J. Thomson has safely returned to Zanzibar from his exploration of the region above Kilimandjaro and Kenia.

—Repositories of gold have been discovered at Moodie's Reef, in the Transvaal. Many persons have gone there from the colony of Natal, by way of Lorenzo-Marquez, the route leading to the site of the mines being free from fever at this season of the year.



WEZE ISLAND IN THE VICTORIA NYANZA LAKE.

—M. Paul Melon, a delegate of the Alliance for the propagation of the French language, and one of its most zealous promoters, has visited the schools of the Regency of Tunis and of Tripoli, distributing book medals and rewards. He has also established at Tunis a public library.

—Dr. Schweinfurth has returned to Cairo from his exploration in the Libyan Desert, which has furnished a rich harvest of objects of natural history. In the environs of Birket-el-Keroun, Lake Moeris of the ancients, he discovered an Egyptian temple which pertained to the first dynasties of the empire of the Pharaohs.

—According to the report of the Minister of Italian Commerce, the result of the Italian mission in Abyssinia is favorable. It will be possible to obtain from that country, where sheep are numerous, a good black wool. An Italian living at Gondar will endeavor to export this article, and has sent samples to Livourne.

—A scientific expedition, organized under the auspices of the societies of geography of Berlin, Hamburg and Gotha, will shortly set out for Loanda. Among its members may be found a botanist, a geometrician, a photographer, etc. The object is to traverse the country from Loanda to Zanzibar. The explorers will survey the land, determine the latitude and longitude, and make mineralogical and zoölogical collections.

—There has recently been formed in Berlin a society for German exportation which proposes to establish offices upon the eastern side of Africa. Count Pfeil, who has lately made a journey there, suggests that the coast between Zanzibar and Mozambique presents the best positions for the proposed stations.

—The staff of the Bureau of Upper Senegal will construct a model of a little sailing vessel, flat-bottomed and suitable for navigation upon the Niger. Later, special workmen will be sent to Bamakou to construct on the spot similar boats that may relieve the difficult transport on the backs of mules of the boats to be put up in sections.

THE INDIANS.

—Indians from the Sisseton Agency, to the number of 1,500, assisted the people of Brown's Valley, Minn., to celebrate Independence Day.

—The General Council of the Choctaw Nation provided \$100,000 at its recent session for a new council house. The old building formerly used for that purpose is to be converted into a manual labor school for the industrial education of orphan boys.

—Fifteen Indian boys and girls under direction of Prof. Riggs, from the Santee Agency, Nebraska, were present at the National Educational Association, Madison, Wis., where they sang in Dakota and in English, one of them playing the organ. Their presence created a good deal of enthusiasm, and the interest in their behalf culminated in a collection of \$300 to defray their traveling expenses.

—The Pequot Indians, whose tribe now numbers less than 500, have appealed to the State authorities of Connecticut to protect the graves of their ancestors against relic hunters. They are wards of the State, and live in a condition of semi-civilization on a plot of 1,000 acres of land set apart for them.

—An Indian basket-seller from Nova Scotia, after protesting that he was no tramp, but paid his way, went on as follows in response to a question as to what he thought of white girls: "White girl no good. Make nice doll. Make lots music. Look good, but no good. Squaw better for Indian; keep better track of squaw. Storm come and soak white girl in tent, kill her; squaw and papoose get dry in sun, no hurt at all. White girl good for nothing."

THE CHINESE.

—The Chinese in California have taken to raising the poppy for opium, and there is an outcry against it.

—The Methodist Episcopal Church South support in China 18 missionaries, 12 native preachers and 14 other native helpers. They sustain 10 schools for boys and 9 for girls and have an aggregate of 838 pupils.

—Dr. and Mrs. Whitney bring with them from China a lady who comes to America to master the English language, obtain a medical education and then return to labor among the Chinese women.

—China is about to begin building its first railway. It will connect Peking with Tientsin. A similar experiment was tried some years ago between Shanghai and Woosung, but religious superstition at last got the better of the people and the contrivance of the outer barbarians had to go.

—Cheng Tsao Ju, the Chinese Minister who recently sailed from New York for Peru on diplomatic business, visited the Chinese Club in Mott street before his departure, and made a speech commending his fellow countrymen for their peaceable habits, and urging them, when they have made their money, to return to their native land. "No matter," he says, "how habituated you are to American customs, they can never equal those of our home. Those among you who have wives, children or parents in the Flowery Kingdom, take care of them so that your name may be honored among your kin."

REPORT OF THE OHIO ASSOCIATION ON THE WORK OF THE A. M. A.

The work of the American Missionary Association still appeals, with no abatement of urgency, to the churches of this Association. The Chinamen on the Pacific coast are slowly increasing in number, and the problem which they present is still before us for solution. The Indians are grimly falling back before the ad-

vancing armies of our civilization ; it may be a question whether they will not be trampled out of existence ; but, if this should be their fate, the exterminators will suffer more than the exterminated ! In such a ruthless and conscienceless destruction, the cry of the avenging deities must be not “ *Vae victis !* ” but “ *Vae victoribus !* ” Those who have no interest in the Indians should wish to save their country from the sin and shame which would be incurred in destroying them. The society that seeks to awaken the conscience of the nation in respect to its obligation to the Indian is doing the nation a good service.

At the South, the negro population is rapidly multiplying ; and the need of providing those crude and blind multitudes with education and the Gospel was never more evident. Some recent movements among the colored people in this country indicate the peril which is sure to arise from this source in the near future. It is clear that the negro is going into politics on his own hook ; he has got the idea of using his political power for his own advantage ; he will make the best terms he can with the different parties ; and he will be strenuously urged to put his votes where they will bring him the largest returns in the way of offices and preferments, without much reference to the welfare of the country. The fact that the disposition to make political combinations for selfish purposes is growing among the negroes and that there is a set of unscrupulous politicians of both races who will make it their business to foster this selfish tendency, is becoming quite apparent. The danger that the negro would be robbed of his political rights was never so great as is the present danger that he will be debauched through the abuse of his political powers. Against this danger the only standard that can be lifted up is that of Christian education. No weapons avail against this foe but the weapons that are not carnal—light and love. And in the welfare thus waged some splendid victories have been gained. The success of the work of this Association, as exhibited in the Census tables, which show that while illiteracy is fairly holding its own among the whites of the South, it is rapidly diminishing among the negroes, gives us the strongest encouragement in pushing our work in this field with increasing vigor. It is perfectly safe to say that no other agency, religious, educational or political, has done so much to elevate the black man, and to fit him for the citizenship with which he has been endowed, as has been done by the American Missionary Association. The work is not yet done; its demands were never more imperative. May we not hope that the churches will respond to its appeal during the coming year with greatly enlarged contributions.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN, Committee.

THE SOUTH.

REV. JOSEPH E. ROY, D.D., FIELD SUPERINTENDENT.

PROF. ALBERT SALISBURY, SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

ONE DAY'S WORK.

Our missionary at Macon, Ga., Rev. S. E. Lathrop, gives the following as a specimen of one day's work. It is interesting reading, and should have place in the modern record of the “Acts of the Apostles” :

After breakfast and prayers, visited our Lewis High School for an hour, piloting

a Northern friend through the various departments, not forgetting the library and workshop. Wrote an article for the *American Missionary* magazine and another for a Wisconsin newspaper. Visited several families of poor and sick people, finding destitution, which was relieved in part with clothing, medicine and food. Received and unpacked a lot of clothing from W— in Ohio, and a package of books (for our Lewis Public Library), besides some welcome Bibles and Sunday-school papers from A. in Wisconsin. Wrote eight letters and four postal cards answering inquiries about books, papers, clothing, climate, schools, shops, white and colored people, and various other subjects. Had calls from four young men, former pupils in our school. One is a Baptist preacher, seventy miles down the Southwestern Railroad, preaching and teaching. Gave him a bundle of Sunday-school papers and books, as much as he could carry. Another came for a supply of Bibles and Testaments, which I could only furnish in part. Gave him also a large bundle of papers. He works hard six days in the week, and on Sunday runs two different Sunday-schools, three miles apart. Another young man is doing good work as a teacher in the H— district. His Sunday-school enthusiasm is strongly opposed by the "Hardshells," or Primitive Baptists, who don't believe in Sunday-schools at all; but he is getting good foothold and lets his light shine in the darkness. The fourth caller is now teaching in the W— district, and is likewise doing quiet but earnest missionary work. He superintends two Sunday-schools two miles apart, one Baptist and the other Methodist. The only reading matter that most of the people have is what they get here. One young teacher told me of a pupil of his who walked eight miles to carry to his relatives one of these papers which he had received. His own school-house is a shabby church building, unacquainted with paint or glass, with rough board shutters, with cracks in the walls and roof through which you might stick your fist, with one old broken chair and a dozen rough rickety benches, with a blackboard four feet square of his own manufacture. Sometimes he gets his pay for teaching within six months after the work is done, sometimes not. But he is in dead earnest, and is bound to do good. Sorted out and gave to each of these four earnest workers a bundle of Sunday-school and religious papers. The Lord bless them. One of them, amid terrible discouragements and trials, runs a temperance society—gave him some temperance picture tracts and other documents. Bell rang three times while we were eating dinner. Two poor women wanted clothes for their children, which wife furnished, being acquainted with both cases and knowing they were worthy. Received a letter from Massachusetts, asking for an "interesting missionary letter" to be read to a Sunday-school there. Another from a colored Methodist preacher wanting books and papers; another from Illinois, with kind words and a subscription for the *Helping Hand*; four other letters on miscellaneous business, and several welcome packages of second-hand Sunday-school picture papers from some unknown friend. Worked one hour setting type for the next *Helping Hand*, having no money to hire help. Printed on "Gospel Press" some labels for our library books. Looked into the sewing school where the girls were stitching; in the Industrial Department the boys were pushing planes, saws, hammers and chisels with great enthusiasm, making some small articles of furniture under direction of the teacher. Talked, sang and prayed with a dying man near by, trying to show him Christ's love. At night went three miles and held a meeting of the Mead Temperance Society in a suburban M. E. Church. Talked and sang and obtained two names for Paul's gospel principle of total abstinence. Distributed a lot of temperance papers, and was warmly invited to "come again." Home at 11 P. M., tired and worn, but with a quiet conscience.

STUDENTS' WORK.

FROM TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY.

One young man who has been in our school for some time has taught for the past three years in the same district. His field is not considered a very encouraging one, yet during this time he has succeeded in gaining the confidence of the people, although an influential trustee has worked against him because he is not a member of the "Grand Christian Charitable Society." The people were all opposed to temperance, they used whisky and taught their children to drink it. His assistant, a man who had taught for two years, drank and smoked. Yet this summer he had no pupils who used tobacco or snuff around the school-house.

A classmate who taught in the same part of the State was among a people doing well, yet he was about discouraged by the same difficulties—sectarianism and intemperance. The man with whom he boarded sent to town every week for his two gallons of whisky.

Another young man of the same class taught in a pleasant prospective railroad town, where the people were industrious and intelligent. They were buying land as fast as they could, and making comfortable homes for themselves. He considered the field a good one, and meant to stick to the place and grow up with it, for he had the support of his patrons, and of the white people also. This summer at the close of the school provided for by the county he had a "pay school," which, before the month was out, numbered sixty scholars who paid one dollar per month. The people agreed, if he would return next winter, to give enough money to extend the term to six months, and promised to make it eight months as soon as they were able. In this place he found a strong sentiment in favor of temperance. They had indeed a local law prohibiting the sale of liquor. Nearly half of the pupils signed the pledge.

One of our students gives this account of her year's work: Last winter she met the girls at her boarding place once in so often, and together they learned something of how to cut out garments, and put them together, a knowledge in which many of them were deficient. She also proposed that they spend a part of the school intermission and recesses in learning how to knit. They had no money to buy the material, they told her, but some of them finally accepted the plan she presented—that they give up snuff, let her have the money they usually spent for it, and she would see that they had the material needed. Fifteen pairs of socks were knit in this way, besides some mittens, the work of the boys. This summer she taught on the same plantation. Before her school closed the people had harvested the most of their crops. There, and in other places where she had taught, it is the custom for the people during the fall, until after Christmas, to give themselves up to attending festivals and having "a good time." To get the money to spend they must *sell* what they have raised, their corn and potatoes as well as cotton. The former they usually part with at a low price, regardless of the future—not saving enough even for food for themselves and their animals during the winter, nor for seed the following spring. For instance, corn they will sell now for 40 or 50 cents per bushel, and then they must buy back again from the same man, perhaps this *same* corn, at \$1.50 per bushel, or for \$2.00 on time. Potatoes and other crops are generally sold and bought back again in a similar way. She made it her work this summer, she tells us, to endeavor to prove to the people how much they lost in this way, and how useless it was for them to expect to provide themselves homes and rise in the world until they really *did* provide carefully for the future.

EXPERIENCES OF STUDENT-TEACHERS.

BY REV. S. E. LATHROP, MACON, GA.

I have recently met quite a number of our young people from various schools who have been out teaching during their vacations. Their experiences are very interesting. They are alike in one thing—that of representing the intense ignorance, superstition and vice which still prevail in the country districts. The towns where our higher schools are planted are oases here and there in a great arid moral desert, and these oases are few and far between.

All these workers testify to the appalling amount of intemperance among the masses, both white and colored, and the great hindrance this caused to the school work. Many of the native preachers, whose influence is almost boundless, are themselves corrupt and intemperate, and the old saying is mournfully true: "Like priest, like people." Some of these preachers have sense enough to see that the temperance cause is the right and the true one, and publicly they will advocate temperance and moderation, while privately they resort to the bottle. Some of them unblushingly aid in selling liquor, being rewarded by a drink of the fiery poison. One preacher, on his way home from a Sunday service, pawned his Bible for a glass of strong drink at a wayside groggery.

Besides intemperance, these teachers tell of the universal use of snuff and tobacco; the meeting-houses being besmeared with tobacco juice (and this, too, has been seen, and is seen to-day, in white churches). Snuff is used, not for the delectation of the nostrils, but for the mouth; so that in every country Sabbath congregation the women and girls carry their snuff boxes (generally of small gourds) and snuff sticks with them to church, with frequent "dips" of the chewed stick into the precious stimulant, and replacing it in the mouth during preaching. At one place, the keeper of a little grocery near the country church sold ten dollars' worth of snuff alone on a single Sunday. If this money had been put into books, or homes, or school papers, how much better it would be for these degraded multitudes.

I am full of admiration for these heroic young teachers, so many of whom have the spirit of true missionaries. They have to work hard to get their schools started. Oftentimes their boarding place is uncomfortable and unhomelike to the last degree. Very often they teach in tumble-down, barn-like church buildings, with excruciating log-hewed benches, with scarcely a decent seat within their walls, with rain pouring through their gaping roof and sides, with shaky, rickety floors, with board-shuttered windows without a single pane of glass; with muddy roads and swollen creeks in wet weather, with broiling sun and heavy dust when dry; with much stupid indifference on the part of many parents, who "grewed up widout larnin,' and reckon dat larnin' won't do the chillun no good"; with a few earnest ones to help, who are poor as Job's turkey; with a painful scarcity and a vexing variety of dog-eared school books; with contempt and often opposition from white planters; with vice, superstition, sensuality and the densest ignorance on every side; and yet, with God's help, these young disciples work and pray and toil, until in many cases the "wilderness blossoms as the rose"; in the midst of grinding poverty, being obliged to wait six months or more before they can receive their hard-earned pittance; still they persevere, and labor on, with a hero's courage and a martyr's faith, thus slowly but surely "leavening the lump." Let us pray for them and help them, and build up the schools where more of them may be trained to guide rightly these wandering feet.

THE INDIANS.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

SANTEE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL, SANTEE AGENCY, NEB.

PROF. A. L. RIGGS.

Thursday forenoon and afternoon and Friday forenoon, June 26 and 27, public examinations of classes were held. It is very high praise to be able to say that the exercises would have done credit to any school; for it is only a few years ago that such an examination would have been impossible. Prof. L. S. Pratt's language classes were quite remarkable. Mrs. Wood's classes in arithmetic and U. S. history did much honor to themselves and their teacher. In arithmetic they worked on the board, quickly and correctly, examples in partial payments. In history they seemed quite at home in dates and names, and their written work was noticeable for its correctness. Miss Isley's classes in reading and arithmetic also did well. But her music-reading classes and the class in Bible history (Foster's Story of the Bible), gave good proof of her indefatigable work. We can challenge any school anywhere to show better work in reading music at sight, in good tone, and chorus work. Mr. Garvin's classes in Dakota geography, and English-Dakota translation, were well handled. And Mr. James Lynd's class of little frightened Titon girls who read and translated in the Model First Reader, must not pass unnoticed. They did nicely.

On Friday afternoon and evening, some literary exercises were had, enlivened by chorus and quartette singing by the school. We give the programmes:

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

1. Singing, "Jesus Loves the Little Children"..... By the School
2. Prayer..... By the Principal
3. Recitation, "The Old Clock on the Stairs"..... Nine girls of the Dakota Home
4. Recitation, "One by One the Sands are Flowing,"
Lewis Carrow, Wabashaw, Minn
5. Singing, "When He Cometh to Make Up His Jewels,"
By Mr. Wand's Sabbath School of Little Boys and Girls
6. Recitation, "The Blessing"..... Eunice Kitto, Santee Agency, Neb.
7. Singing..... By the School
8. Dialogue, "The Little Gardener"..... Frank Phillips and three little girls
9. Recitation, "The Three Kittens"..... Jeremy Wold
10. Exercise Song..... Primary Scholars
11. Recitation..... William Abraham, Santee Agency, Neb.
12. Recitation, "Never Speak Ill of Your Neighbor,"
Frank Lawrence, Flandrau, D. T.
13. Singing—Solo, "I was Lost, a Little Lamb"..... Alice Conger, Chotian Creek, D. T.
14. Recitation, "The Three Fishers"..... Frank Pattinaude, Ft. Berthold, D. T.
15. Recitation, "Your Mission"..... Gilbert Sampierre, Yankton Agency, D. T.
16. Singing.
17. Recitation, "Nathan Hale"..... John Young, Ft. Berthold, D. T.
18. Exercise Song..... Primary scholars
19. Singing..... By the whole School

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

1. Song, "Up the Hills in the Early Morn"..... By the School
2. Prayer.
3. Recitation, "Consider the Lilies"..... By little girls
4. Recitation, "The Village Blacksmith"..... Mark Khune, Santee Agency, Neb.
5. Semi-Chorus, "We lift our Tuneful Voices."
6. Recitation, "Maidenhood"..... Fanny Ellis, Yankton, D. T.
7. Essay..... James Lynd, Sissiton Agency, D. T.
8. Round, "Come, follow me."
9. Recitation, "Over the Hills"..... Samuel De Faud, Yankton Agency, D. T.
10. Recitation, "The Arrow and the Song"..... Annie Ellis, White Swan, D. T.

11. Dialogue, "Dolly's Doctor"
Alice Conger, Choteau Creek, D. T., Willie Wilkenson, Ft. Berthold, D. T.
12. Quintette, "The Serenade."
13. Recitation, "The Little Brown Hands,"
Richard King, Sissiton Agency, D. T.
14. Song, "The Old Black Cat".....By the School
15. Essay, "How Santee has Improved".....Ellen Kitto, Santee Agency, Neb.
16. Semi-Chorus, "Sweetly Chimes the Bell."
17. Declamation, "On the Death of Lincoln,"
James Garvie, Sissiton Agency, D. T.
18. Quartette, "All Among the Barley."
19. Song, "My Mountain Home".....By the School

THE CHINESE.

NOTES FROM THE FIELDS.

BY REV. W. C. POND.

1. *Petaluma*, though always showing too many points of interest and promise for us to consent to abandon it, has been comparatively barren so far as saving results were concerned. But I trust a better day is coming. Mrs. Colby writes of one of the pupils who had been absent for a few weeks: "I am much pleased at the return of Wong Chung. He says he prayed God *velly much* to come back to *Petaluma*. I think his influence over the 'boys' will be good. He has the right spirit, and I believe he is a true Christian."

2. *Placerville* is a new field, where the work is done at slight expense, or it would not have been done at all. There were, however, some encouraging signs, which led me to ask Joe Jet, our Marysville helper, to spend the month of July there. His first letter, written a day or two after his arrival, was rather disheartening, though the teacher wrote that "his presence seemed to act like a charm on the school." But a second letter, written on the 19th inst., is more cheerful. He says: "Christian people here are very glad to have me meeting with them, and never be ashamed our Chinese to be their friends. And some of the good Christian families invited me to go to their houses and visit them and sing with them. Some ladies like to work for Jesus, so they have a school-room and teach on Sunday evening at five to six o'clock. Sunday afternoon I went out preaching on the street in Chinatown, and asked them come to inquire this religion. Some of them come after me when I got home. In the week days some came to see me, and I talk with them what I came here for. Then they said: This doctrine teaching us to do right, but should not be to save their souls. One man very learned. I showed him some nice catechism. He took it and read it many days. He also said: These most like our Chinese sage-teaching, and it is good; but how *our souls should be saved*. Though their hearts so dark, yet the good seed is sowing in them. May God send his light, spring them up in future."

3. In *Oakland* the work goes on well. Volunteer helpers (Chinese) are very faithful. One of the pupils has recently been baptized, and several, by joining the association, express their purpose to live for Christ. Miss Carlton writes: "The scholars are very considerate, and seem eager to learn. Nearly all of them are very regular in their attendance at the Wednesday evening meeting, and seem very much interested in the Bible lesson. I am looking for more fruit."

4. *San Francisco*.—We are expecting that five Chinese brethren will be received to Bethany Church at the August communion, four of them on profession of faith. To some of the constant and careful readers of the *MISSIONARY* it may

be an old story if I speak of the care which is exercised to make it certain when this confession of Christ is made that it is intelligent and sincere. But to many it will be new, and one or two minor points of interest in these cases call it to my thoughts again. These brethren, upon declaring their purpose to follow Jesus and worship the true God alone, are received to our "Association of Christian Chinese." Here they wait for six months at least before applying for baptism. All these four whom we are hoping to welcome in August have been in the Association about eight months. Their names were presented to the church in a certificate worded substantially as follows: "This certifies that L. Q. has been a member of the Congregational Association of Christian Chinese for eight months; that he is believed by us to be a true Christian, and as such is hereby recommended for baptism and reception to the Church. By vote of the Association." Brethren thus recommended have devoted most of their time in the school for some weeks to the study of our Confession of Faith and Covenant. When they come to me for examination they are generally able to read it quite fluently, and to give intelligent answers upon its various points of doctrine. Their orthodoxy is always unquestionable. Their simple reading of the Word seems not to expose them to the questionings which afflict and hinder wiser heads. (See I. Cor. 3: 18-20.) At the same time they are not slavish. When, for example, last evening I came to the point of the conviction of sin by the Spirit of God, one of the brethren responded, "All have sinned," and the other, "While bad heart, we do *everything* wrong:" so that I, on my part, silently replied: "Even so. Depravity universal and total." On the other hand, as illustrating their freedom of thought, one brother was expected, and was himself desirous to be received to the Church, but could not consent to be baptized till he should know "what good that little water on one's head could do." And when one suggested that he might accept so small a matter as that on the teacher's word that it was right and necessary, he persisted in declining till he for himself could see the meaning and the profit of it. I have sent a message to him commending his spirit, and inviting him to come to me, for he had seemed to be afraid to come to me lest I should rebuke him as too free in his inquiries. I shall try to convince him that the freer our questionings, if in the spirit of Christ, the better Christ is pleased, and the surer shall we be of coming to the truth.

The examination is always quite rigid, covering not only the facts to be confessed and the consecration promised in the covenant, but such points of conduct also as, in view of a Chinaman's special temptations, need emphasizing. These points, however, are now so well understood; the stand has been so long and so distinctly taken in reference to gambling and opium, and all complicity in idol worship; in reference, also, to the reading of God's word and prayer, and the forgiveness of injuries and the avoidance of quarrels, and earnest co-working in the Gospel, that all who present themselves have weighed these matters, and are quite ready to reply. But, after all, we rely mainly not on the examination, but on the testimony of our Chinese brethren, and we seek to make them feel that the responsibility for presenting such as ought to be baptized, and for restraining such as ought not to be, lies almost wholly with themselves.

5. *Sacramento.*—Miss Carrington writes: "You will see by the report that the attendance has continued good, with an increase in the Sunday-school. Three more have joined the Association, and others are almost persuaded, but not yet delivered from the fear of ridicule and persecution. The attendance of Christians at their prayer-meetings puts to shame the members of our churches. Very rarely is one absent, and, even when prevented from attending the school session, they come after nine in the evening to the prayer meeting." I close with a few



A CHINESE SCHOOL.

extracts from a letter to me from one of our Sacramento brethren : "My teacher told me once she wanted me to write to you how I became a Christian. I was as sheep going astray, but am now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of my soul. When I was in China I did not know the only living true God, and Jesus Christ, neither Kingdom of Heaven, and this beautiful book of the Bible, so I did many things wrong. * * * Christ is my great shepherd. He saw me going far away from him and near to be perish. So he left his kingdom, come down to the earth, suffer, died to save me. And he call himself—I am the good shepherd ; good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep. * * * He is the great physician to heal my sickness, body and soul. * * He has healed me. Now I got well ; my eyes can see. * * I thank him for his kindness and his love ; and I thank you too. for you have opened this Mission School for our Chinese. I came to school, learned of this Word of Eternal Life and found Holy Ghost my comforter. I got very happy now. But good many people in China. They do not know these things. I like to go back to teach them, but I could not, for I not studied much in Chinese. My mother was too poor to send me to school, for my father early died. * * * I write these few lines to let you know my feeling now I am become a Christian."

BUREAU OF WOMAN'S WORK.

MISS D. E. EMERSON, SECRETARY.

REPORT FROM TRINITY SCHOOL, ATHENS, ALA.

MISS M. F. WELLS, PRINCIPAL.

We omitted this year our usual exhibition, which is so dear to the hearts of the people, and brought all our best thoughts and effort to bear upon a thorough review of the work of the term, and succeeded in keeping the zeal of our pupils up to "concert pitch" to the closing hour. The parents came out in full force, and showed no flagging of attention whether they walked into the Primary and listened to the little ones, as they read so expressively, at sight, any sentence their teacher's crayon might flash upon the board, or with equal readiness filled out any equation within the limit of the term's work ; or watched the flying fingers of the higher grades, in tracing upon the board the outlines of countries under discussion ; in solving problems with accuracy, clearness and dispatch ; in illustrating principles in language by using it to express correctly the idea suggested by the occasion.

It was full of encouragement to the teachers to see such hearty appreciation of their work by the people. I doubt not that all parents were fully re-olved to deny themselves more and more for the sake of keeping their children in school ; and all those who have been members of the school heretofore, but have been absent this year, are full of good resolutions to earn and save all they can during the summer, that they may enter school in October and stay for the whole year.

On the night of the 28th our anniversary exercises were held in the church. It was a season of praise and thanksgiving to God for all the blessings of the last nineteen years. There were several short addresses by former students, showing a keen appreciation of what God is doing for this people through the A. M. A. and kindred organizations. There were stirring appeals to the people, exhorting them to do more for themselves, to cut loose from every degrading habit and to cultivate a deeper and more abiding love of whatsoever things are honest, true, lovely and of good report. There was congratulation and rejoicing over manifest progress, which is regarded as a promise and prophecy of better things to come.

There was a brief address from one of the teachers upon the influence of women in the home and in society.

There were words of thankful appreciation to teachers by students and patrons.

At the close of the exercises there came a request from a class of little misses that they be permitted to do some special thing for the Institution so dear to them. when Mrs. P., one of our active church workers, proposed that they help pay for the catalogue. This they joyfully undertook, and in about ten days they prepared for a concert, which they were allowed to manage entirely, even to the opening prayer, which they thought, at first, must be made by the Principal. Several of their number being Christians, it was suggested that they should all unite with one of them in asking God's blessing on their effort. A modest little girl of thirteen years uttered a brief prayer, so touchingly appropriate and beautiful, that every heart seemed melted in humble, loving worship.

Never was order more perfect, never was music more thoroughly enjoyed. And at the close of the exercises the hearts of the little maidens were made glad by learning that the dimes and nickels taken amounted to about \$10.

Last Monday night we had in the parlor of Trinity Hall a large meeting of ladies, old and young, in which all the churches of the place were represented.

After a short season of worship, followed by singing, there was a free, informal conversation, in which many matters of interest were discussed.

An effort was made to enlist every one in the work of temperance reform. There was a large addition to the W. C. T. U., and definite plans of work for the summer were agreed upon. It was an inspiration to watch their expressive faces, and a great encouragement to see them so ready to "do what they could." They all seem determined to do more than they ever have done, in every good cause, and express unqualified devotion to the A. M. A., that is helping them in so many things.

Our Mission Sunday-School is suspended for the summer vacation, and all will look anxiously for the return of the teachers in the fall.

Most of our older pupils have gone away to teach. They all took with them bundles of Sunday-School papers and temperance leaflets and papers, promising to do good as they find opportunity, in the school-room and in the communities where they shall teach.

CHILDREN'S PAGE.

A TALK WITH AN INDIAN CHIEF.

BY REV. C. L. HALL, FORT BERTHOLD, DAK.

It was a still moonlit night in the spring of the year, when an old Indian chief of nearly seventy winters came in at the door. Indians from the north and vile white men had been making raids upon our camp and taking off many horses. "I am out watching the horses," he said, "for I am afraid they will be stolen, and I saw your light and came in. I have been thinking much of this religion of the Son of God of which you have been telling us, but there is much

of it that I do not yet understand. I was brought up in a different way. You know that I hold the bear as my sacred animal, and when I dance I ornament my ankles with bear teeth. Once, when I was quite young, I had a bad attack of small pox; and one day I was left alone in the lodge, helpless, weak, with swollen face, and eyes half closed by the disease; when a bear came in, and walked right up to where I was, and sat down with his back pressing against me, and began to scratch his breast with his forepaws. By and by he got up and walked out of

the lodge. Was I dreaming, or had it really happened? While I was thinking it over, the bear came back again, and while I trembled for fear, went through

pitied me, and ever since I have worshiped that animal. After that I was once in a fight when an enemy fired twice upon me at a distance of



GOVERNMENT STATION AMONG THE INDIANS.

the same movements a second time, and then went off, leaving me unharmed. I thought surely that bear had mercy on me and spared me, and when my father returned, we talked of it, and agreed that the bear must have

only half a dozen paces, but did not kill me. You see, I now wear these two pierced bullets on this string around my neck (and he pulled out the old bullets from under his collar). You see these mysteries have had mercy on me." "Ah,

my friend," I replied, "not these mysterious things, but God, our Father in Heaven, who made all and rules all. He kept the smallpox from destroying you, and the bear from killing you, and the bullets from wounding you, and has spared you till this time that you might hear about his Son, and the forgiveness of sin, and the way of everlasting life." "It is no doubt so," he answered, "but I do not know that God will hear me, I have worshiped these other things, and done other things that were wrong. Once, at the request of a white trading chief, I killed some other Indians and their families, and I have stolen horses, though that was all forty years ago. Yet still, these things may be remembered against me, and my prayer to the great mysterious One not be regarded." "My friend," I said, "this is just the reason why, as I have been telling you, Jesus, the Son of God, came to earth and died, that these bad ways of ours might be all washed out, and done away with. This is the good news to us from Heaven."

"I have not known all these things," he said, "and in the past I have worshiped many things, but now you tell me there is only one God, and we must worship him alone. I remember once when I was a young man that my father had a medal given him by the Grand Father (the President). There was an image of a man on one side of the medal, a likeness of the President, and one night I held up my pipe to it as a sign of homage and worship, and prayed to the image for help. That night, after I had gone to sleep, I dreamt

that the image came out of the medal and talked to me. I do not now remember all that it said, but the meaning was that I had done well to worship it. But now I am learning that these things are not to be worshiped. When I was East I saw many wonderful things; among others I was astonished to see thunder and lightning caused by bringing two metal disks near together, and an iron sword burnt up so that the sparks of fire flew all about, but this and all such things were not objects of worship." "Yes" I said, "you have been in the dark, but now the light has come, you must put your trust in God, and he will show you the right way and give you life everlasting."

"I am glad," he continued, "that my children, who are far away at school, are learning these things, but I think when they come back they will be ashamed of me, eating with the knife at my mouth, and the food on the ground, and dressing so much like an Indian; but we are poor and cannot get things as white people do, and we have grown old in the old way, but we want to mend as much as we can." "Yes," I replied, "but there are many, from among many different peoples having different customs, who all love and serve Jesus Christ, and he looks not on the outside clothing and manners, but on the heart. He knows all the thoughts of the heart, and will judge by them." And so the old chief went out into the night again; yet was there not a halo of light about him, and shall he not most certainly be led on to the brightness about the throne of God?

RECEIPTS FOR JULY, 1884.

MAINE, \$133.82.

Andover. Cong. Ch.....	\$6 00
Bangor. Mrs. E. Pierce.....	1 00
Bath. Central Ch. and Soc.....	60 00
Falmouth. Second Cong. Ch. and Soc....	6 70
Kennebunk. Union Ch. and Soc.....	29 12
Limington. Argella Boothroy.....	2 00
Lovell. Miss L. Goodrich, Bbl. of C., 3 for freight, for <i>Wilmington, N. C.</i>	3 00

Oldtown. Cong. Ch.....	\$10 00
Skowhegan. Cong. Ch.....	16 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE, \$311.74.

Amherst. Miss L. G. Clark, for a Teacher.....	50 00
Candia Village. Jona. Martin.....	5 00
Chichester. Jacob S. Sanborn.....	3 00
Concord. South Cong. Ch.....	54 00

Dublin. George B. Cutler.....	\$10 00	Curtisville. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	\$21 70
Fitzwilliam. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	25 50	Danvers. "A Friend".....	5 00
Haverhill. Eliza Cross.....	2 00	Dracut. First Cong. Ch.....	20 00
Heaniker. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	27 25	Easthampton. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	73 54
Hudson. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	5 00	Everett. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	27 85
Manchester. First Cong. Ch. and Soc., to const. A. W. WAITE and MRS. MARY D. FRENCH L. M'S.....	61 41	Fitchburg. Rollstone Ch. and Soc., 50; "A Lady in Calvinistic Ch.," 12.50; Rev. and Mrs. J. M. R. Eaton, 10.....	72 50
New Market. Thomas H. Wiswall.....	10 00	Framingham. "A Friend".....	100 00
Pembroke. Mrs. Mary W. Thompson.....	5 00	Granby. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	50 00
Piermont. Cong. Sab. Sch., 8; Mrs. Hat- tie Ford, 5.....	13 00	Greenfield. Second Cong. Ch.....	239 36
	\$271 16	Groveland. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	23 00
LEGACIES.		Hamilton. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	23 27
Cornish. Estate of Mrs. Sarah W. West- gate, by Albert E. Wellman, Trustee.....	25 58	Hardwick. First Cal. Ch. and Soc.....	5 00
Fitzwilliam. Estate of Mrs. Cynthia E. Gowin.....	15 00	Harvard. "G. A. and S. E. P.".....	5 00
	\$311 74	Haverhill. North Cong. Ch. and Soc., 150; Cen. Cong. Ch. and Soc., 30.50.....	180 50
VERMONT, \$557.26.		Haydenville. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	11 21
Barre. Cong. Ch.....	17 55	Holliston. "Bible Christians of District No. 4".....	25 00
Brattleborough. By Mrs. C. B. Rice.....	25 00	Hyde Park. "Heart and Hand Soc.," First Cong. Sab. Sch., Box of useful household articles, for <i>Tougaloo U.</i>	16 00
Brattleborough. Mrs. J. D. Whitney, 2; William P. Cune, 10; A Friend, 10; "Three Friends," 3.....	25 00	Lexington. Hancock Ch. and Soc.....	16 55
Bridgeport. Cong. Sab. Sch. (share in part).....	10 00	Lynn. First Ch. of Christ.....	62 03
Bennington. Young People's Meetings, Second Ch.....	12 85	Malden. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	66 27
Johnson. First Cong. Sab. Sch.....	15 04	Marlborough. Union Ch. and Soc., 66.27, to const. DEA. JOHN E. CURTIS and AL- BERT F. NEWTON, L. M's.; Cong. Ch., \$5.....	71 27
Lunenburg. Cong. Ch.....	5 00	Marshfield. First Cong. Ch., ad'l.....	2 00
Manchester. Mrs. A. C. Reed, for freight.....	2 30	Medford. Mystic Ch. and Soc., to const. MISS FANNIE E. WASHBURN, MISS CATHARINE E. HARLOW, FREDERICK H. KIDDER and CHARLES CUSHING L. M'S.....	140 61
Mansfield. "A Friend".....	5 00	Millbury. Second Cong. Ch., for <i>Stu- dent's Aid, Atlanta U.</i>	25 00
Middlebury. Cong. Sab. Sch. (one share).....	20 00	Monterey Cong. Ch.....	7 00
Newbury. Mrs. E. P. Keyes, to const. Mrs. E. L. ATKINSON, L. M.....	30 00	Monument Beach. Wm. R. Vining.....	25 00
North Craftsbury. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	5 00	Natick. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	40 00
Norwich. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	25 00	New Bedford. North Cong. Ch., \$101 and Sab. Sch., \$25.....	126 00
Peru. Dea. Edmonds Batchelder.....	2 00	Newton. Eliot Ch. and Soc.....	100 00
Rutland. Mrs. Wm D. Marsh.....	5 00	Newton Centre. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	62 55
Sheldon Springs. H. Blanchard.....	25 00	Newton Centre. Ladies Benev. Soc., and Maria B. Furber miss'y Soc., for <i>Stu- dent Aid, Atlanta U.</i>	43 50
Springfield. A. Woolson.....	200 00	North Adams. C. W. Hinman, for <i>Stu- dent Aid, Atlanta U.</i>	2 00
Woodstock. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	63 62	North Amherst. Cong. Sab. Sch., for <i>Student Aid, Atlanta U.</i>	50 00
	\$494 26	North Hadley. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	3 88
LEGACY.		Oxford. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	22 09
Dummerston. Estate of Asa Lawton by Wm. O. Miller, Ex.....	63 00	Pittsfield. James H. Dunham, 50; South Cong. Ch. and Soc., 27.55.....	77 55
	\$557 26	Prescott. "A Friend".....	50
MASSACHUSETTS, \$6,098.32.		Quincy. Evan. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	50 00
Abington. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	41 27	Salem. Young Ladies' Mission Circle of Tab. Ch., for <i>Indian Girl. Santee Agency.</i>	50 00
Amesbury. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	8 80	Salem. "A Friend," for <i>Talladega C.</i>	10 00
Andover. Teachers and Pupils of Ab- bott Academy.....	62 92	Salisbury. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	42 42
Andover. "Mr. & Mrs. C. C. S." for <i>Student Aid, Talladega C.</i>	3 00	South Egremont. I. W. Cochran.....	5 00
Andover. "A Friend" for <i>Talladega C.</i>	2 00	South Hadley. Teachers Mount Hol- yoke Sem.....	20 00
Barre. Cong. Ch., for <i>Indian M.</i>	15 45	South Sandisfield. "A Friend".....	150 00
Beverly. Dane St. Ch. and Soc.....	376 00	South Weymouth. "A Friend".....	25 00
Boston. Jamaica Plain, Central Ch. and Soc., in part, 120; Dorchester, Second Cong. Ch. and Soc., 126.17; South Boston, Phillips Ch. and Soc., 100; Roxbury, Immanuel Cong. Sab. Sch., 30; West Roxbury, South Evan. Ch. and Soc., 43.94; "A Friend," saved from non use of tobacco, 10; "For work among Colored People, 6.....	436 11	Springfield. A. C. Hunt.....	10 00
Boston. Dorchester, Individuals in Sec- ond Ch. for <i>Hampton N. and A. Inst.</i>	4 00	Stoneham. "A Friend".....	1 00
Boxford. Rev. Wm. P. Alcott.....	5 00	Wakefield. By Dora Freeman, for <i>Stu- dent Aid, Atlanta U.</i>	50 00
Brookline. Harvard Ch. and Soc.....	130 00	Wakefield. "Mission Workers" Cong. Ch., by Miss Dora Freeman, for <i>In- dian M. Santee Agency.</i>	30 00
Cambridge. North Ave. Ch., Box of Hymn Books.....		Warren. Cong. Soc.....	100 00
Cambridgeport. Pilgrim Ch., M. C. Col. Charlton. Cong. Ch., 13.73, and Sab. Sch., 3.79.....	17 52	Warren. Mrs. Joseph Ramsdell, for <i>Chinese M.</i>	5 00
Chelsea. Woman's Union H. M. Band, for <i>Missionary CHATTANOOGA, TENN.</i>	83 31	West Boylston. Geo. W. Ames, 2.50; Polly W. Ames, 3.....	5 50
Colerain. Rev. D. A. Strong.....	5 00	West Brookfield. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	22 60
Cotuit. Union Ch.....	14 03	West Medford. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	3 47
		Worcester. Piedmont Ch., 75; Central Ch. and Soc., 40; Hiram Smith and family, 30.....	145 00
		Yarmouth. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	50 00
			\$3,766 16

LEGACIES.

Cambridge. Estate of A. E. Hildreth..	\$500 00
Enfield. Estate of J. B. Woods, by R. M. Woods, Trustee.....	40 00
Medway. Estate of Samuel D. Force.....	151 15
Woburn. Estate of Dea. Thomas Richardson, by G. R. Gage.....	1,640 71
	\$6,098 32

RHODE ISLAND, \$95.50.

Little Compton. United Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	20 00
Pawtucket. Cong. Ch.....	75 00
Pawtucket. Ernestine Patterson.....	50

CONNECTICUT, \$1,933.48.

Berlin. Cong. Ch., 27.72; Second Cong. Ch., 17.76; "A Friend," 15.....	60 48
Birmingham. J. Tomlinson.....	10 00
Bristol. Mrs. S. T. Smith.....	1 50
Colebrook. Cong. Ch.....	30 00
Collinsville. "A Friend".....	2 00
Easton. Cong. Ch. and Sab. Sch.....	8 60
Farmington. Cong. Ch.....	51 77
Goshen. Elizabeth Wadhams.....	5 00
Greenfield Hill. Cong. Ch.....	18 42
Greenwich. First Cong. Ch., 10, for Student Aid, Emerson Inst., Mobile, Ala., and 10 for Student Aid, Trinity Sch., Athens, Ala.....	20 00
Hampton. Mrs. Alfred Williams.....	5 00
Hartford. Park Ch. and Soc., 85.03; Rev. G. D. Pike, D. D., 30, to const. BAXTER PAYSON PIKE L. M.....	115 03
Huntington. "A Friend," 25; Mrs. A. Nichols, 2; David Lane, 1; Miss C. W., 50c.....	28 50
Jewett City. Cong. Ch.....	5 30
Kent. Mary A. Hopsin, for Indian M.....	10 00
Kensington. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	26 87
Lebanon. First Ch.....	59 74
Middlebury. Cong. Ch.....	33 71
Milford. Plymouth Ch., 50; Rev. G. H. Griffin, 25.....	75 00
New Haven. Temple St. Cong. Ch., for Fish U.....	10 00
North Madison. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	8 40
North Stamford. Cong. Sab. Sch.....	4 00
Norwich. Broadway Cong. Ch.....	206 36
Norwich. Henry B. Norton, 50; Park Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch., 25, for Atlanta U.....	75 00
Norwich Town. "A Friend".....	21 00
Plantsville. Cong. Ch., for Student Aid, Atlanta U.....	25 00
Putnam. Second Cong. Ch., 47.48; Mrs. Adaline S. Fitts, 17.50.....	64 98
Redding. Cong. Ch.....	24 55
Rocky Hill. Cong. Ch.....	24 52
Rockville. First Ch.....	120 58
Stamford. Cong. Ch.....	58 09
Southport. Cong. Ch. ad'l.....	50 00
South Windsor. "A Friend".....	2 00
Suffield. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	31 00
Thomaston. Cong. Ch.....	36 54
Vernon. "A Friend".....	5 00
West Avon. First Cong. Ch.....	15 00
West Haven. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	42 50
Wolcott. Cong. Ch.....	8 55
Woodstock. First Cong. Ch.....	24 39
"A Friend in Conn.".....	10 00
	\$1,433 48

LEGACY.

Vernon. Estate of Aaron Kellogg, by F. L. Dickinson, Ex.....	500 00
	\$1,933 48

NEW YORK, \$1,890 48.

Brooklyn. "A Friend," to const. Mrs. MARY M. SHIRLEY L. M.....	30 00
Brooklyn, E. D. John M. Stearns.....	5 00
Buffalo. First Cong. Ch., ad'l. to const. HOWARD WINSHIP, Miss AMELIA ZEIGER, Miss LULU COLTON, Mrs. AMELIA BAKER, JOSEPH E. HALL and Miss MAGGIE FRASER L. M's.....	90 00
Brentwood. E. F. Richardson.....	10 00

Columbus. Cong. Ch.....	\$6 00
East Bloomfield. Cong. Ch.....	50 52
Ithaca. First Cong. Ch.....	6 19
Maine Village. First Cong. Ch.....	18 00
Mount Vernon. I. Van Santvoord, 10; Mrs. I. Van Santvoord, 2.50.....	12 50
New York. S. T. Gordon, 200; General Clinton B. Fisk, 30, to const. Miss HARRIET E. CUSHMAN L. M.....	230 00
Port Byron. Sarah B. Osburn, for Chinese M.....	1 50
Poughkeepsie. Ladies' Home Missionary Soc. of First Cong. Ch., for Missionary, Santee Agency.....	20 00
Poughkeepsie. First Reformed Ch.....	12 23
Rome. John B. Jervis.....	25 00
Sayville. Rev. R. T. Liston.....	5 00
Sherburne. Cong. Sab. Sch., for Student Aid, Talladega C.....	20 00
Smyrna. First Cong. Ch. ad'l. to const. CHAS. H. HUNT and LEVI COLLINS, L. M.....	10 00
Ticonderoga. Young People's Soc. of Christian Service, First Cong. Ch., for Indian M.....	1 34
Union Valley. Wm. C. Angel.....	10 00
West Groton. Cong. Ch., 17.50; Sunday Sch. Birthday Box, 1.70.....	19 20
"A Friend in Broome Co.".....	900 00
	\$1,482 48

LEGACIES.

Gloversville. Estate of Mrs. Caroline Taylor, by Henry Churchill, Ex.....	200 00
Walton. Estate of Mrs. Mary L. Bassett, by L. Marvin, Ex.....	208 00
	\$1,890 48

NEW JERSEY, \$475.00.

Chester. J. H. Cramer.....	50 00
East Orange. "A Friend".....	100 00
Montclair. First Cong. Ch.....	285 00
Summit. Central Presb. Ch.....	10 00
"Heart's Content".....	30 00

PENNSYLVANIA, \$50.00.

Canton. H. Sheldon.....	10 00
Carbondale. Presb. Ch. Sab. Sch., Box Books, for Wilmington, N. C.....	
Easton. Box of Books, for Wilmington, N. C.....	
Scranton. F. E. Nettleton, to const. Mrs. F. E. NETTLETON L. M.....	40 00
	OHIO, \$1,079.02.
Ashland. Mrs. Eliza Thomson.....	2 28
Atwater. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	18 56
Berlin Heights. Cong. Ch.....	4 50
Burton. Women's Ben- v. Soc., 2 Bbl's of C., for Pastor's Family, Talladega, Ala.....	
Canfield. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	13 00
Chagrin Falls. John S. Bullard, 10; First Cong. Ch. 9.....	19 00
Claridon. Cong. Sab. Sch.....	12 00
Cleveland. Mrs. H. B. Spelman, for Student Aid, Atlanta U.....	25 00
Cleveland. Young People's Miss'y Soc., for Student Aid, Talladega C.....	15 00
Crestline. Mrs. James N. Stewart.....	5 00
Garrettsville. Cong. Ch., 16.75, and S. b. Sch., 2.67; Woman's Missionary Soc., 4.28.....	23 70
Garrettsville. Mrs. Wight's Class, 1.20; Little girl, 10 cents, for Bird's Nest, Santee Agency.....	1 30
Harmar. Cong. Ch.....	146 60
Jersey. Mrs. Lucinda Sinnet, to const. Mrs. PHEBE ERGER L. M.....	30 00
Mansfield. Tracy & Avery.....	100 00
Mount Vernon. Cong. Ch., 62.60, and Sab. Sch., 28 16.....	90 76
Lodi. By Rev. James M. Triffitt.....	11 40
New London. First Cong. Ch.....	4 50
North Kingsville. Rev. E. J. Comings, 10; B. S. Noyes, 5.....	15 00
Oberlin. First Cong. Ch.....	37 09
Paddy's Run. Mrs. Eliza Williams.....	400 00

Painesville. First Cong. Sab. Sch., for <i>Student Aid, Atlanta U</i>	50 00	Windsor. Union Cong. Ch.....	\$20 00
Painesville. First Cong. Ch., to const. GEORGE R. COWLES L. M.....	37 08	Wocena. Ladies Mite Soc., for <i>Austin,</i> <i>Tex.</i>	5 00
Perrysburg. Rev. J. K. Deering.....	1 25	IOWA, \$189.99.	
Seville. Julia Hulbert.....	10 00	Anamosa. Cong. Ch., 33.29 and Sab. Sch., 3.71.....	37 00
Toledo. Edson Allen, for <i>Missionary,</i> <i>Raleigh, N. C.</i>	5 00	Des Moines. Young Ladies of Cong. Ch., for <i>Student Aid, Talladega C.</i>	50 00
Youngstown. "Mrs. W., for <i>Lewis</i> <i>High Sch., Macon, Ga.</i>	1 00	Fort Dodge. Cong. Ch.....	10 00
ILLINOIS, \$1,065.82.		Garnavilla. Cong. Ch., for <i>Fisk U</i>	5 00
Avon. Miss Selinda Woods.....	2 00	Grinnell. Cong. Ch.....	21 91
Chicago. First Cong. Ch., 100; New En- gland Cong. Ch., in part, 76.27; Bethany Cong. Ch., 10.65; Mrs. E. F. Rice, 5.....	191 92	Iowa City. Cong. Sab. Sch., for <i>Mission-</i> <i>ary, New Orleans, La.</i>	6 00
Chicago. Hon. E. W. Blatchford, for a <i>Teacher, Atlanta U</i>	300 00	McGragor. Ladies' Miss'y Soc.....	8 83
Chicago. Ella W. Moore, 96 45; Agnes Blatchford, 5, for <i>Student Aid, Atlan-</i> <i>ta U</i>	101 45	New Hampton. Woman's Cent Soc.....	4 03
Crete. Rev. J. F. Smith.....	5 00	Waterloo. Cong. Ch.....	38 87
Downer's Grove. Cong. Sab. Sch., for <i>Student Aid, Talladega C.</i>	7 22	Waterloo. Ladies of Cong. Ch., for <i>Missionary, New Orleans, La.</i>	8 35
Dundee. Cong. Ch.....	7 50	MINNESOTA, \$168.22.	
Evanston. Cong. Ch.....	16 50	Austin. Cong. Union Ch.....	25 44
Griggsville. Cong. Ch.....	28 50	Elk River. Cong. Ch.....	9 62
Highland Park. L. S. Bingham.....	5 00	Excelsior. Cong. Ch.....	17 00
Lisbon. Cong. Ch.....	26 08	Faribault. Cong. Ch.....	33 67
Lockport. First Cong. Ch.....	12 00	Minneapolis. Plymouth Ch., 43.44; First Cong. Ch., 10.05.....	53 49
Mendon. Cong. Ch.....	10 00	Northfield. Mrs. M. A. Porter, for <i>Stu-</i> <i>dent Aid, Talladega C.</i>	2 50
Moline. John Deere and Chas. Atkinson, Valuable Books, for <i>Talladega C.</i>	2 52	Saint Paul. "Matt. 25-40.".....	25 00
Normal. Rev. Henry C. Gray.....	74 02	Springfield. Cong. Ch.....	1 50
Ottawa. Cong. Ch.....	55 08	MISSOURI, \$34.00.	
Princeton. Cong. Ch.....	9 50	Amity. Cong. Ch. (3.45 of which for <i>Indian M.</i>).....	18 00
Roseville. Cong. Ch.....	101 22	Index. W. B. Wills, 10; F. P. More- land, 50c.; A. C. Wills, 50c.....	11 00
Sycamore. First Cong. Ch.....	17 21	Ironton. J. Markham.....	5 00
Winnetka. Cong. Ch.....	52 60	KANSAS, \$22.85.	
Yorkville. Mrs. Elvira H. Colton.....	1 50	Atchison. Cong. Ch.....	12 00
\$1,026 82		Great Bend. Cong. Ch.....	4 10
LEGACY.		White City. Cong. Ch.....	6 75
Chicago. Estate of Mrs. Lucinda J. Kilborn, by F. B. Ives, Ex.....	39 00	NEBRASKA, \$10.00.	
\$1,065 82		Plymouth. Cong. Ch. and Sab. Sch.	10 00
MICHIGAN, \$334.81.		WASHINGTON TER., \$4.00.	
Alpena. Woman's Miss'y Soc., for <i>Stu-</i> <i>dent Aid, Atlanta U</i>	40 00	Olympia. Cong. Ch.....	4 00
Benzonia. Rev. D. B. Spencer, 5; H. B. Balch, 1.....	6 00	CALIFORNIA, \$10.00.	
Cooper. Cong. Ch.....	6 75	Santa Cruz. Pliny Fay.....	10 00
Grand Rapids. Park St. Cong. Ch., for Rev. J. H. H. Sengstacke.....	20 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$53.43.	
Grass Lake. Cong. Ch.....	13 00	Washington. First Cong. Ch., 30.58; Lincoln Mem. Ch., 22.85.....	53 43
Hancock. Cong. Ch.....	112 20	VIRGINIA, \$6.00.	
Hudson. First Cong. Ch.....	13 40	Herndon. Cong. Ch.....	6 00
Michigan Centre. Cong. Ch.....	6 00	KENTUCKY, \$136.50.	
Middleville. Cong. Ch.....	7 52	Ashland. Hugh Means.....	10 00
North Adams. Cong. Ch.....	12 20	Williamsburg. Tuition.....	126 50
Pontiac. Cong. Ch.....	12 00	TENNESSEE, \$31.50.	
Port Huron. First Cong. Ch.....	61 46	Jelico. Tuition.....	14 50
Utica. Cong. Ch.....	14 28	Knoxville. Second Cong. Ch.....	12 00
White Lake. Robert Garner.....	10 00	Memphis. Cong. Ch.....	5 00
WISCONSIN, \$316.10.		NORTH CAROLINA, \$11.20.	
Appleton. Ladies of Cong Ch.....	10 00	McLeansville. First Cong. Ch., 3.10; Second Cong. Ch., 10c.....	3 20
Arena. Cong. Ch.....	5 00	Wilmington. Cong. Ch.....	8 00
Beloit. First Cong. Ch.....	115 02	SOUTH CAROLINA, \$272.00.	
Bloomington. Cong. Ch.....	2 00	Charleston. Tuition, 249; Plym. Cong. Ch., 15.....	264 00
Broadhead. Cong. Ch., for <i>Student Aid,</i> <i>Straight U.</i>	8 50	Greenwood. Cong. Ch.....	8 00
Bristol and Paris. Ladies of Cong. Ch. Columbus. Olivet Ch., for <i>Missionary,</i> <i>Austin, Texas.</i>	24 40	GEORGIA, \$148.00.	
Geneva. Mrs. Holbrook, for <i>Austin,</i> <i>Tex.</i>	2 00	Atlanta. Hon. A. E. Buck, 100; Henry H. Williams, 5, for <i>Atlanta U</i>	105 00
Green Bay. First Presb. Ch.....	50 62	Atlanta. First Cong. Ch.....	30 00
Leeds. Cong. Ch.....	4 57	Macon. Cong. Ch.....	12 00
Monroe. "Our family missionary box," by H. E. Boardman, M. D.....	5 00	Woodville. Rev. J. H. H. Sengstacke... ..	1 00
Racine. Ladies at Convention, for <i>Aus-</i> <i>tin, Tex.</i>	3 05	ALABAMA, \$358.38.	
Whitewater. First Cong Ch.....	50 94	Anniston. Womans' Home Miss'y Soc., by Mrs. P. V. Conley, Sec., for <i>Indian</i> <i>M.</i>	4 00

Marion. Cong. Ch.....	\$4 33
Marion. Cong. Ch., for Student Aid, Talladega C.....	2 00
Montgomery. Cong. Ch.....	10 00
Talladega. Tuition, 273.05; Cong. Ch., 40; "A Friend," 25.....	338 05
MISSISSIPPI, \$3,007.00.	
Jackson. Cong. Ch.....	2 00
Tougaloo. State Appropriation, for Tou- galoo U.....	3,000 00
Tougaloo. Cong. Ch.....	5 00
TEXAS, \$2.30.	
Austin. Q. B. Neale, M. D.....	1 30
Dallas. Rev. J. W. Roberts.....	1 00
INCOMES, \$1,510.00.	
Avery Fund, for Mendi M.....	830 00
Gen. Clinton B. Fisk Scholarship Fund, for Fisk U.....	15 00
General Fund.....	50 00
Tutthill King Fund, for Berea C.....	40 00
Greenwich, N. Y., Scholarship Fund, for Straight U.....	35 00
C. F. Hammond Fund, for Straight U.....	50 00
Hasting Sch. Fund, for Atlanta U.....	25 00
Theo. Endowment Fund, for Howard U.....	225 00

LeMoyne Fund, for Memphis. Tenn.....	\$190 00
Plumb Scholarship Fund, for Fisk U ...	50 00
	\$14 37.
	14 37
CANADA, \$100.00.	
Prov. Quebec. "A Friend".....	100 00
ENGLAND, \$10.00.	
Albys. Miss S. Louisa Ropes.....	10 00
Total for July.....	20,441 09
Total from Oct. 1 to July 31.....	197,432 48

FOR THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

Subscriptions for July.....	27 00
Previously acknowledged.....	637 70
Total.....	\$664 70

FOR ENDOWMENT FUND.

Whitinsville, Mass. Hon. Paul Whitin, 250 00; Charles P. Whitin, 250.00, for Theo. End. Fund, Howard U.....	\$500 00
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H. W. HUBBARD, Treasurer.
56 Reade Street, New York.

(From the *Week'y Witness*, July 3, 1884.)

FOOD FOR INVALIDS.

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT: I have read with true sympathy the request of "One in Need," and though I have never become one of the Home family by contributing my mite towards sustaining the Home circle, I wait not as a stranger waiteth, but as one who has long shared the good things, and hopes to find a welcome.

To "One in Need" I would say: I am a constant sufferer, and have made the question of food my study for years. A grain of wheat is said to contain all the qualities for nutriment that the body requires; but to select only the *starch* or *fine flour* so generally used for food is to deprive our bodies of all sustenance; I mean to use it alone, *with no other food*. It is said two years would be the limit of life under such a regimen. But select other parts of the kernel and you have the real germ of health and strength. Do not use ordinary *Graham flour*. It has produced more dyspeptics than it has cured. The outer husk or burr of the grain is not removed, and irritates the digestive organs. I live upon the gluten of wheat combined with barley, and find it very nutritious; seldom eat any meat. Milk heated to the point of boiling, but unboiled, is most easily digested of anything. It is a remedy for sleeplessness, if taken when retiring for the night. If I am permitted to inform you where to obtain "Health Food," with full instructions *how* and *what* to use, I would like to

direct you to send a description of your disease, inquiring what you need, to the "Health Food Co.," corner of Tenth street and Fourth avenue, New York. You will receive advice and circulars free. Hoping and praying that the blessing of God may attend you, bringing peace to your household, and joy to your home, I write in the cause of
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CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. This Society shall be called the American Missionary Association.

ART. II. The object of this Association shall be to conduct Christian missionary and educational operations and diffuse a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in our own country and other countries which are destitute of them, or which present open and urgent fields of effort.

ART. III. Members of evangelical churches may be constituted members of this Association for life by the payment of thirty dollars into its treasury, with the written declaration at the time or times of payment that the sum is to be applied to constitute a designated person a life member; and such membership shall begin sixty days after the payment shall have been completed. Other persons, by the payment of the same sum, may be made life members without the privilege of voting.

Every evangelical church which has within a year contributed to the funds of the Association, and every State Conference or Association of such churches, may appoint two delegates to the Annual Meeting of the Association; such delegates, duly attested by credentials, shall be members of the Association for the year for which they were thus appointed.

ART. IV. The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held in the month of October or November, at such time and place as may be designated by the Association, or, in case of its failure to act, by the Executive Committee, by notice printed in the official publication of the Association for the preceding month.

ART. V. The officers of the Association shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary or Secretaries, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, Auditors, and an Executive Committee of fifteen members, all of whom shall be elected by ballot.

At the first Annual Meeting after the adoption of this Constitution, five members of the Executive Committee shall be elected for the term of one year, five for two years and five for three years, and at each subsequent Annual Meeting five members shall be elected for the full term of three years, and such others as shall be required to fill vacancies.

ART. VI. To the Executive Committee shall belong the collecting and disbursing of funds, the appointing, counseling, sustaining and dismissing of missionaries and agents, and the selection of missionary fields. They shall have authority to fill all vacancies in office occurring between the Annual Meetings; to apply to any Legislature for acts of incorporation, or conferring corporate powers; to make provision when necessary for disabled missionaries and for the widows and children of deceased missionaries, and in general to transact all such business as usually appertains to the Executive Committees of missionary and other benevolent societies. The acts of the Committee shall be subject to the revision of the Annual Meeting.

Five members of the Committee constitute a quorum for transacting business.

ART. VII. No officer shall be made a member of this Association who is not a member of some evangelical church.

ART. VIII. Missionary bodies and churches or individuals may appoint and sustain missionaries of their own, through the agency of the Executive Committee, on terms mutually agreed upon.

ART. IX. No amendment shall be made to this Constitution except by the vote of two-thirds of the members present at an Annual Meeting and voting, the amendment having been approved by the vote of a majority at the previous Annual Meeting.

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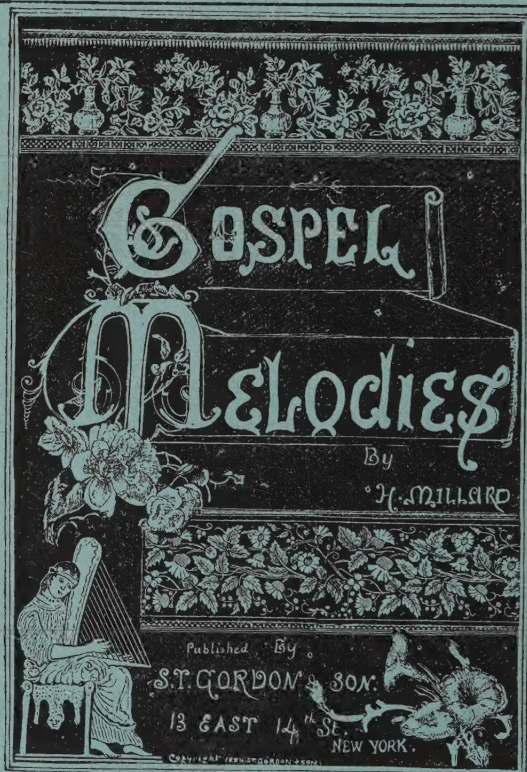
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